THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WINDEL & CO.
C. F. WINDEL, } EDITORS.
F. MEHY.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....7
In all cases, subscribers must give the name of their Post Office in writing before they can be supplied.
If any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or other cause, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By C. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, on Goodchildren street, mitch cows, horses, mules, carts and wagons, &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Bank place and Gravier street, the contents of a dry goods store, and fixtures.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

The Legislature of Louisiana meets at Baton Rouge on Monday next, the 25th instant. We presume it will speedily adjourn to New Orleans, as much of the important business which will come before it will require the presence of committees, &c., in our city. Moreover, facilities will be afforded for investigating points of interest and moment in New Orleans, which can scarcely be expected elsewhere.

Questions of very serious concern will have to be determined by our General Assembly. One of immediate and pressing necessity will be the remission of the pains and penalties incurred by our banks in the suspension of specie payments. This measure, though clearly opposed to the express mandate of the Constitution, was one of such manifest public necessity, and so indispensable towards giving vogue and currency to the issues of the Confederate Government, as not merely to receive the sanction of the Executive of Louisiana, but to elicit his deliberate recommendation. Under these circumstances the banks have an undoubted right to look to the Legislature for immunity, and to anticipate from that body some action by which the forfeitures of their charters will be waived. We think it but simple justice, as the banks did not suspend through the fault of a run on them, or a panic, or because they were deficient in the metallic basis, but simply because it was universally believed that the act would be conducive to the common weal, and would stamp the notes of the Confederate Government with the same value in Louisiana at which they were held in Richmond. It is unquestionably true that there are murmurs against the banks; that complaints are made of their unaccommodating spirit; that they are accused of refusing to change their own notes for bills of smaller denominations, unless the holder consents to take Confederate notes. But when will the race of grumblers expire? We know that there is a class of men in every community who are always inveighing against the banks, and charging these institutions with selfish disregard of the public interests, and with unjust preferences. We must not attach undue importance to these allegations. Doubtless the banks, in their anxiety to maintain their strength by refusing as much as possible of their own circulation, and substituting for it the notes of the Confederate Government, must occasionally subject individuals to some inconvenience; but this, comparatively speaking, is of minor consequence in view of the results arising from the suspension of cash payments. Let us trust, therefore, that the Legislature will not hesitate to relieve the banks from the legal consequences of their policy.

We have no doubt that some effort will be made to obtain from the General Assembly a measure of relief for the planters whose resources are entirely cut off by the blockade. It is hard to say in what form the Legislature can accomplish the proposed object. The Confederate Government seems indisposed to adopt any line of policy either by advancing money to the planters, or by purchasing their cotton. The banks thus far have held aloof from all intervention in the matter, and we really cannot see what the General Assembly can do, unless to recommend to our moneyed institutions to lend the planters a certain per centage on the value of their crops. The subject is one of intense interest, and will probably elicit elaborate discussion.

In times of war when debtors are numerous, business partially suspended and pecuniary obligations difficult to meet, there is always a number of gentlemen ready to clamor for the Legislature to interpose between the creditor and the law, and to protect the debtor from a compulsory payment. The propriety of enacting what is technically termed "Stay Laws" is exceedingly questionable. We have given the subject some attention, and cannot but conclude that any such enactment of a general and sweeping nature will work infinitely more mischief than benefit. It may save a few honest but unfortunate men from the gripe of a usurious and rapacious creditor, but it will enable thousands of dishonest people to evade and ultimately avoid the payment of their just debts. Nothing can be easier under a stay law than for a rascal, during the interval of suspension of the recovery of debts, to alienate his means, and thus when the laws are again enforced, to have apparently nothing wherewith to satisfy his creditor. Our laws, as they stand, are notoriously indulgent to the debtor. One might suppose they had been framed upon the supposition that the latter was always upright and honorable, while the creditor was invariably a fraudulent. The fraudulent debtors which occur every year in this city as well as others, and which nineteen times in twenty bring down no penalty on the heads of their perpetrators, are tolerably fair proof of the gentleness of our whole system of statutes towards those who owe money.

That possible modifications of existing laws may be made by which the honest debtor may be temporarily shielded from ruinous sacrifice, we will not undertake to deny. All such interference, however, with the legal and constitutional rights of the creditor demands the most mature and deliberate reflection, lest in seeking to prevent a wrong a greater one may be committed. We hope the Legislature will not act in the premises without full, impartial investigation, and especially do we invoke of that body in the discussion of so momentous a theme the total abnegation of local prejudice.

A servant in the family of Mrs. James K. Polk, at Nashville, killed three of her own children on Thursday last, and then cut her own throat, inflicting a wound which it was thought would prove fatal. She was laboring under a fit of insanity, the result of an attack of congestion of the brain.

HOW THEY SHOOT AT EVANSPORT IN THE NIGHT.—The captain of a vessel which started for Washington by way of the Potomac, but feared to pass the batteries, says that the guns on Mathias Point are sighted during the day in range with a certain point on the Maryland shore, and whenever the light is obscured by an object, they are fired.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—An altercation originated between Messrs. McCormick, of Assumption, and Songi, of Ascension, in which the latter gentleman was killed. We are not in formed of the particulars which gave rise to the difficulty. Mr. Songi, we believe, was the first lieutenant in Captain Ratliff's company, of the Irish Regiment, stationed in Virginia.

The handsome sum of $1862 has been contributed in Memphis for the relief of our soldiers wounded in the battle of Belmont.

DEFENSIBILITY OF PORT ROYAL.—*General Beauregard's Opinion.*—In the Charleston *Courier's* account of the battle of Port Royal occurs the following:

General Beauregard gave it as his opinion, we are informed, after a careful examination, that Port Royal harbor could only be defended by a system of large fortifications, such as it would take years to construct, and the result of this fight proves the wisdom of this judgment.

THE WOUNDED PRISONERS.—Dr. Merrill, chairman of the Overton Hospital Committee, yesterday received a communication from Dr. Newman, medical director at Columbus, inclosing the report of Dr. Mitchell. Dr. Newman remarks: "Most of the prisoners are shot superficially or latterly, showing the execution our flank movement did. Our men shot well, as all but four were shot above the knee. Those of the enemy wounded in the early part of the action were removed to their own boats."

[Memphis Appeal, 17th.

OUR COAST BATTERIES.—The annexed brief but timely suggestions are taken from the Richmond *Examiner*:

The war has produced several valuable inventions in artillery, but wrought in fortifications. Our coast batteries of simple earthworks, which are certainly no match for the heavy guns of a fleet. Our men are exposed to the enemy's shells, and it is easy to see that a vessel has only to run off at the extreme range of her guns, where nothing but rifled cannon can reach, to shell out our fortifications at leisure. With the protection of our guns by bomb-proofs, we might defy the enemy to the last extremity, but, as it is, the bomb-proofs being separate, only offer an inducement to the men to leave their guns.

A simple and rude expedient for the protection of the gorge of our coast batteries would give to an invulnerable advantage in coping with the enemy. It is simply to place over them heavy logs of wood, supported by uprights, with a sufficient layer of earth. This is said to constitute a simple and admirable bomb-proof covering over men while at their guns, and affording the enemy no opportunity to take as at an advantage in his favorite game of "long taw."

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,237.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

More Lincolnites Captured.

Richmond, November 18—Major Martin, of the Natchez Cavalry, with his command, has captured one captain, one lieutenant and thirty privates of the Third Eighth New York Regiment, with two miles of Upton's Mill. Four of the enemy were killed and several wounded. Major Martin's command sustained no loss. He also captured five four-horse wagons, loaded with corn.

Yankees Jubilant Over the Port Royal Affair.

Late Northern papers say the North is jubilant over the Yankee success at Port Royal.

The Yankee Fleet to Attack Evansport Batteries.

The Northern papers say the next demonstration will probably be that the fleet will make an attack on the Evansport batteries.

An Unfortunate Collision.

An unfortunate surprise of our own scouting parties on the Peninsula occurred early Wednesday morning last, causing the death of Major Bagley, of Mobile, formerly of Georgia, slightly wounding Capt. Morris in the hand, and severely wounding Mr. Rogers, whose leg had to be amputated, (both late of Burke county, Ga.) and some few Virginians. The latter were very slightly wounded. The remains of Major Bagley are on the road for Mobile.

From Bowling Green.

Small-Pox and Measles Among the Federals.

Nashville, November 18—The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American* says:

"A gentleman direct from Elizabethtown reports that the Federals, 4000 strong, have advanced to Bacon creek, and that the small-pox of a virulent type and the black measles are raging at a fearful rate among them also, that the Federals are still loyal to their masters.

The Yankee press meeting Elsinore has reached a Confederate port safely.

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

CONFEDERATES AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Great Slaughter of the Federals.

Memphis, November 18—The *Appeal* has just published an extra giving the glorious news of another victory of our forces in Missouri over the Lincolnites. The *Appeal* says a bearer of dispatches from Neosho has just passed through here on his way to Richmond. He reports a decisive battle near Springfield, between the Confederates and the Lincolnites, the latter having with them the celebrated body guard of Gen. Fremont.

The Federal force was vastly superior in numbers. The Federal force was compelled to retreat after suffering a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

Gens. Price and McCulloch are acting harmoniously, and are confident of driving the enemy out of Missouri.

Ordinance of Secession Passed.

The Ordinance of Secession of Missouri has passed the Legislature unanimously, with a full quorum in both Houses.

Daylight is now breaking on gallant Missouri. Her noble sister, Kentucky, will soon see the sunbeams of liberty.—*True Delta.*

AN OPERATOR IN CONFEDERATE BONDS ARRESTED.—Detective officer George Washington Goodrick, of the Treasury Department, and officer John W. Davis, of the City Police, succeeded yesterday, about three o'clock, in effecting the important capture in the person of a Frenchman, named Charles Bets, lately from New Orleans, on whose person was found $3.20 in sheet Confederate notes, not signed, and $34 40 in good money. Defendant was arrested in Franck's restaurant, Thirteenth street, where he was employed as barkeeper, after a chase of four days, successfully from the game sought after, conducted *sub rosa*.

[Richmond Examiner, 14th.

The arrival of an English steamer with a valuable cargo is thus announced in one of the Richmond papers:

Information, as we learn, was received yesterday by the Government of the arrival of an English steamer. Her cargo consists of blankets, army clothing sufficient for four brigades—ten, army clothing sufficient for four brigades—ten, army clothing sufficient for four brigades—ten